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difficulty in pointing out inconsistencies which they can plausibly attribute to Mr. Stanwood's bias. Thus by the method of elimination the "instant revival of business" in 1842 is shown to be due to the tariff act of that year: "There was no other change in the situation either at home or abroad"; the act worked "instantaneously" (II. 36-37). But the claim in Secretary Walker's report of December, 1846, that the good results of the tariff of 1846 were already beginning to be experienced, is discredited because the report was dated only nine days after the tariff went into operation. To be sure "the country as a whole was in a highly prosperous condition during the continuance of the act of 1846", but this prosperity was "induced chiefly" by the discovery of California gold (II. 83-85, 95, 111), little or none of which, in fact, reached the east until 1849.

In the accounts of the McKinley Bill and the Wilson Bill, and indeed throughout the narrative of the last forty years, there seems to be an increasing disposition to take credit to Republican protection alone for each period of prosperity, and to shoulder the blame for recurrent depressions, whenever an anticipated reduction of duties is too remote, upon other causes with which the tariff has little or nothing to do. Whether this appearance of increasing partizanship as living issues are approached is due in fact to a change in Mr. Stanwood's methods, or to the reviewer's own imperfect detachment, it is difficult to say. In any event, a careful examination of Mr. Stanwood's work is calculated to deepen the conviction that an acceptable solution of generalized problems, like that of free trade *versus* protection, is not likely to be achieved by the use of a historical method.

Two or three points there are which may not pass without specific criticism. Mr. Stanwood apparently takes the 1819 version of the "Pinckney plan" at its face-value, for he says (I. 328) "Pinckney was more than any other man the author of the Constitution." On page 387 he assigns to "the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799" the word "nullification", which does not appear in the Virginia resolutions at all. The scandal of the attempt of the Middlesex Mills in 1857 to secure from Congress a reduction of the duty on wool, by furnishing \$87,000 to a lobbyist, seems to Mr. Stanwood to illustrate merely "the fact that protection, even of the same industry, is not a matter of fixed and unvarying rates of duty." Otherwise "the incident is not in itself important" (II. 110). Of the relations between the McKinley Act and the silver purchase measure in the Senate of 1890 no intimation is given. The book is handsomely made and accurately printed. The index is inadequate.

CHARLES H. HULL.

*History of the German Struggle for Liberty.* BY POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Vol. III., 1815-1848. (New York and London: Harper and Brothers. 1903. Pp. xvi, 343.)

IN this volume Mr. Bigelow carries his story of the growth of German unity and liberty from the morrow of Waterloo to the eve of the

Revolution of 1848. As the period is entirely devoid of war, the author gets no opportunity to dwell upon the themes so much emphasized in his first two volumes. The result is a distinct falling off both in interest and in value. Mr. Bigelow's knowledge of military matters and his keen appreciation of such political, intellectual, and social conditions as bear directly upon the operations of war gave decided worth to his first two volumes, despite numerous shortcomings upon other points. His unwillingness to do the amount and kind of work required of the historian of periods of peace deprives this volume of corresponding value.

The author's theory of how history should be studied and written is clearly stated in the preface and consistently applied throughout the entire volume. He believes that "the history of a nation is intelligible only through the eyes of one who is living out its problems" (p. xvi). Despite some serious objections that can be urged against this theory in general, it may be accepted as a satisfactory working basis for treating the history of a people wholly absorbed in the solution of but one great problem. In the earlier volumes Mr. Bigelow dealt with such a period and was able to employ his method with considerable success. Here, however, the case is different. The numerous biographical sketches that constitute nearly the whole of the volume, although often graphic, interesting, and valuable in themselves, do not give an adequate idea of the life of the whole German people, even with reference to the problems of liberty and unity, since the author's typical characters represent only a comparatively small part of the nation.

The most serious defect, however, lies not with the plan, but with its execution. The biographical sketches are not calm and judicial estimates, but partizan eulogies or invectives. Liberals such as Jahn and Blum are portrayed with sympathy; Frederick William III., Alexander, Metternich, and Castlereagh are heaped with ridicule and abuse. No attempt is made to explain their point of view, while page after page is given up to the recounting of court gossip discreditable to them. Their delinquencies were no doubt numerous enough, but they were certainly not the wholly contemptible and irrational creatures portrayed by Mr. Bigelow.

In matters of organization and style, the peculiarities of the first two volumes are maintained and accentuated. There are thirty-six chapters, some of which consist of but three or four short paragraphs. A title and quotation for each chapter usually indicate its principal contents, yet often fail to do so because of the amount of extraneous matter introduced into the text. Although the space at his command is scarcely sufficient for adequate treatment of his general theme, Mr. Bigelow seems unable to resist the temptation to make extensive remarks upon any topic to which a chance allusion is made, even when the connection between these asides and the matter immediately at hand is very slight. For example, the story of the Wartburg festival is broken into for a three-page disquisition upon the Jews during the nineteenth century, and for no other apparent reason than that, in telling of the organization of the

*Burschenschaft*, mention has been made that it was to include all German Christian students (pp. 12-15). There is but little attempt at logical arrangement, while many of the chapters contain a good deal of repetition and read as if intended for separate publication. The style is didactic, but easy and familiar, savoring rather of journalism than of history. The notes are numerous, but do not add much to the value of the work. A large proportion of them are travel items only remotely connected with the matter at hand. The fanciful illustrations so numerous in the earlier volumes have given place to portraits, most of which are good.

With the standards that at present prevail, no large measure of accuracy is to be expected in a book of this description. Some of the blunders, however, may well occasion surprise. The boundaries of Germany as given on page 77 would probably be satisfactory to the most ardent German expansionist; the Confederation of the Rhine did not last for nearly a century nor did it include the territory upon the left bank which Prussia acquired in 1815 (pp. 126-127); the Reformation was not two hundred years old in 1630 (p. 274); Jackson did not march United States troops into South Carolina in 1832 (p. 267). These and numerous similar errors are probably due to carelessness, but that excuse cannot be made for statements which imply that a constitution for Prussia was actually promulgated in 1815 (p. 7), that the Carlsbad decrees included measures to prevent the separate states of Germany from establishing popular representation (pp. 180-182), or that customs districts such as those of Prussia prior to 1818 existed in England until the repeal of the corn-laws (pp. 21-22).

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

*The Story of a Soldier's Life.* By FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; London: Archibald Constable and Company, Limited. 1903. Two vols., pp. xi, 398; xi, 383) .

No one else has the opportunity of seeing so many kinds of warfare as the British officer. The vast colonizing schemes of England subject her army to every species of campaigning except the deadly clash of civilized forces on the European theater. But the class of risks with which few continental soldiers become familiar confront the Briton at every turn. Apart from the dangers of fighting savage and semi-civilized nations, there are the never-ceasing risks of cholera, fever, malaria, heat-apoplexy, dysentery, *et id genus omne*, not to speak of poisonous reptiles and insects. All these and others the author of these interesting volumes has been a part of; and of them he tells in a simple, frank way which makes the narrative interesting. Field-Marshal Wolseley has been a man of war from his youth up. In Burma in 1850, where he was badly wounded; in the trenches and divers assaults at Sebastopol, and in the battle of the Tchernaya, in 1854-1855; in a shipwreck on the way to China in 1857; in the Indian mutiny in 1857-1858; in the Oudh and